

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 4 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 82° 2 p.m. 86°  
Humidity 87° " 75°

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 29.66

August 4 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 77° 2 p.m. 85°  
Humidity 89° " 73°

2985 日四月大

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

三月四日八月三日 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

### ALLIES' GENERAL PROGRESS.

### RUSSIA STILL PLODDING AND HOPEFUL.

### ITALIANS' BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS.

### GERMANY BUSY WITH BURNING LIQUIDS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### ENEMY DISPERSED BY ITALIANS AFTER STIFF FIGHT.

August 3, 2.55 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that after ten days' fighting for the Carnia valleys the enemy has been at length dispersed.

The Italians renewed their furious cannonade, aiming at the demolition of the barrier forts on Upper Corderone, Brize, Landro, and Sexten. The conquest of Mount Medetta was a brilliant feat. The enemy strongly held the fortified summit, supported by guns mounted on the adjacent heights. The only practicable access to the summit was a precipitous gully. The battle was protracted and fluctuating. Finally, the bravery and boldness of the Alpinists dislodged the enemy, who, however, did not acknowledge defeat. Reinforced, they returned to the assault repeatedly and not till evening, was the summit definitely in the possession of the Italians.

A desperate attempt by the Austrians, employing their crack troops, was made to recover the important Monte Sibassi, but they failed completely.

The enemy all Friday night made numerous feint attacks, hoping to divert the Italians, and then at dawn on Saturday great forces made a furious onslaught on the mountain.

The Italian fire mowed down the attacking lines, and then the infantry emerged from the trenches and fell upon their assailants on front and flank, driving them back in complete disorder.

Prisoners stated that a regiment of the Emperor's Jaeger, recently arrived on the front, was practically annihilated.

### ITALIAN SEAPLANES BOMB RIVA.

August 3, 2.55 a.m.  
Italian seaplanes bombed Riva on Saturday, and heavy guns bombarded the station of Roverto in which there were trains full of troops.

### GERMANS DISPLAY FURTHER DEVILRY.

August 2, 8.40 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters describes the Germans use of burning liquid at Hooge. There were also three attacks on the British positions southward of Hooge, all being repulsed. A German attack just before dawn was preceded by a heavy bombardment by guns of all calibres, also a mine-thrower of unusual size. Then the German engineers turned the tops of the cylinders and launched a sheet of burning liquid against our parapet. The German infantry charged under cover of a screen of flame and succeeded in forcing an entry into a trench. The breach was subsequently extended by bombing. The scene of that grim struggle in the semi-darkness was a hard picture. The attack surprised the British; our sentries suddenly saw sprays of flame leaping towards them. The British were forced to give ground before such dastardly methods, but the second line could not be shaken. The British organised a counter-attack from the south and regained part of the lost trenches.

### WAR TELEGRAMS.

#### ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

##### ITALIANS CAPTURE MOUNT MEDETTA.

August 3, 2.20 a.m.  
A Rome communique says that the Italians in the Carnia district have captured Mount Medetta, north-east of Cimaonestrelta. They also repulsed a furious attack at Monte Sibassi, on the Carso Plateau, taking 150 prisoners.

#### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

##### FIERCE INFANTRY ACTIONS IN THE ARGONNE.

August 3, 2.20 a.m.  
A Paris communique reports:—There have been sharp infantry actions in the Argonne.

The Germans, early on Monday morning, captured a trench which a counter-attack partially recaptured. Subsequently the Germans, using burning liquids, violently attacked the trenches in the district of Marie Therese. They gained a footing in one, but a counter-attack recovered the bulk of the lost ground.

There have been a series of actions in the Vosges, on the front of the hills recently conquered by us, which have resulted in the capture of German trenches, and fifty prisoners.

#### BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS GERMAN TRANSPORT.

August 3, 4.20 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that an official message states that a British submarine sank a large German transport in the Baltic.

#### GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

August 2, 10.35 p.m.  
The Admiralty announces that a British submarine sank a German destroyer off the German Coast on July 28.

### THE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

August 3, 7.15 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a communiqué records hard fighting as having been general since Sunday.

The Russians, east of Ponievez, which is south-east of Shavl, continued to press the enemy, the advance guard capturing 500 prisoners and six Maxim's. The Germans, brought up their main body and a battle ensued in which both sides attacked.

The enemy on the Narew front, after several days' stubborn fighting succeeded in advancing towards the right bank of the Narew and concentrated great forces in the Rozan district aiming at the branch railway south of Ostrolenka. The battle here continues.

Most desperate and bloody actions on the Vistula front have ended to Russian advantage north-west of Bielsz and south of Gurakalvaria, both a few miles from Warsaw.

The enemy detachments which crossed the Vistula near Mengnuchef, half way between Warsaw and Ivangorod, have been driven back.

The Russians on the left bank, near the Ivangorod river crossing, withdrew, after stubborn fighting, to a stronger position.

A desperate battle continues between the Vistula and the Bug, where all the enemy's attacks have been repulsed.

The Russians on the left of the Bug occupied without molestation new front north of Cholm.

#### RUSSIAN DESTROYERS ACTIVE IN BLACK SEA.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea continue to harass Turkish coal supplies. They sank 210 sailing craft, laden with coal, and destroyed three yards which were employed in constructing such craft.

#### DIFFERENT PHASES OF GERMAN SAVAGERY.

August 3, 6.15 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a Foreign Office report deals exhaustively with German acts of treachery and barbarism against combatants, based on evidence of victim, and German prisoners.

It states that the Germans frequently used their prisoners as shields against firing, and killed unarmed prisoners and murdered the wounded on the field, with bayonets and the butts ends of their rifles, after stripping the victims of their uniforms and valuables.

### WAR TELEGRAMS.

#### TELEGRAMS.

##### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

###### CONDENSED.

Italian seaplanes bombed Riva on Saturday.

The capture of Monte Medetta by the Italians was a brilliant feat.

A British submarine has sunk a German transport in the Baltic.

A British submarine sank a German destroyer off the German coast.

A Russian communiqué says that hard fighting has been general since Sunday.

A Paris communiqué says there have been sharp infantry actions in Argonne.

The Russians on the left of the Bug have occupied, unopposed, a new front, north of Cholm.

It would appear that two Americans were drowned and one injured in the Clintonia disaster.

The Russians have been busy with their destroyers sinking vessels containing coal for use by the Turks.

A French soldier declares that he saw French wounded piled on haystacks and burned to death by the Germans.

An official French Foreign Office report describes the most appalling atrocities perpetrated by the Germans.

A Rome communiqué says that after ten days' fighting for the Carnia valleys the enemy were at length dispersed.

A Russian communiqué says that most desperate and bloody actions on the Vistula front ended to the Russian advantage.

While the Germans and Austrians are being kept busy by the Russians, the Italians are speedily making ground in Austria.

Prisoners, captured by the Italians, state that a regiment of the Emperor's "Jaeger," recently arrived at the front, was practically annihilated.

A desperate attempt by the Austrians, employing their crack troops, was made to recover the important Monte Sibassi, but they completely failed.

Gas has given way to fire, with the Germans, as a means by which they hope to make some headway against the British forces, opposed to them.

#### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
p.m.  
Messrs. Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.—Saturday, August 7.  
General Meeting, Steam Laundry, Co., Ltd.—12.30 p.m.  
H.K. Jockey Club—Extraordinary General Meeting 12.45 p.m.  
Gymkhana—Race Course—3.30 p.m.  
Flying Exhibition by Tom Gunn—Shatin.

Sunday, August 8.  
Flying Exhibition by Tom Gunn—Shatin.

Wednesday, August 11.  
Sale of Leasehold Property—P.G. Lammer's Sales Room—8.00 p.m.

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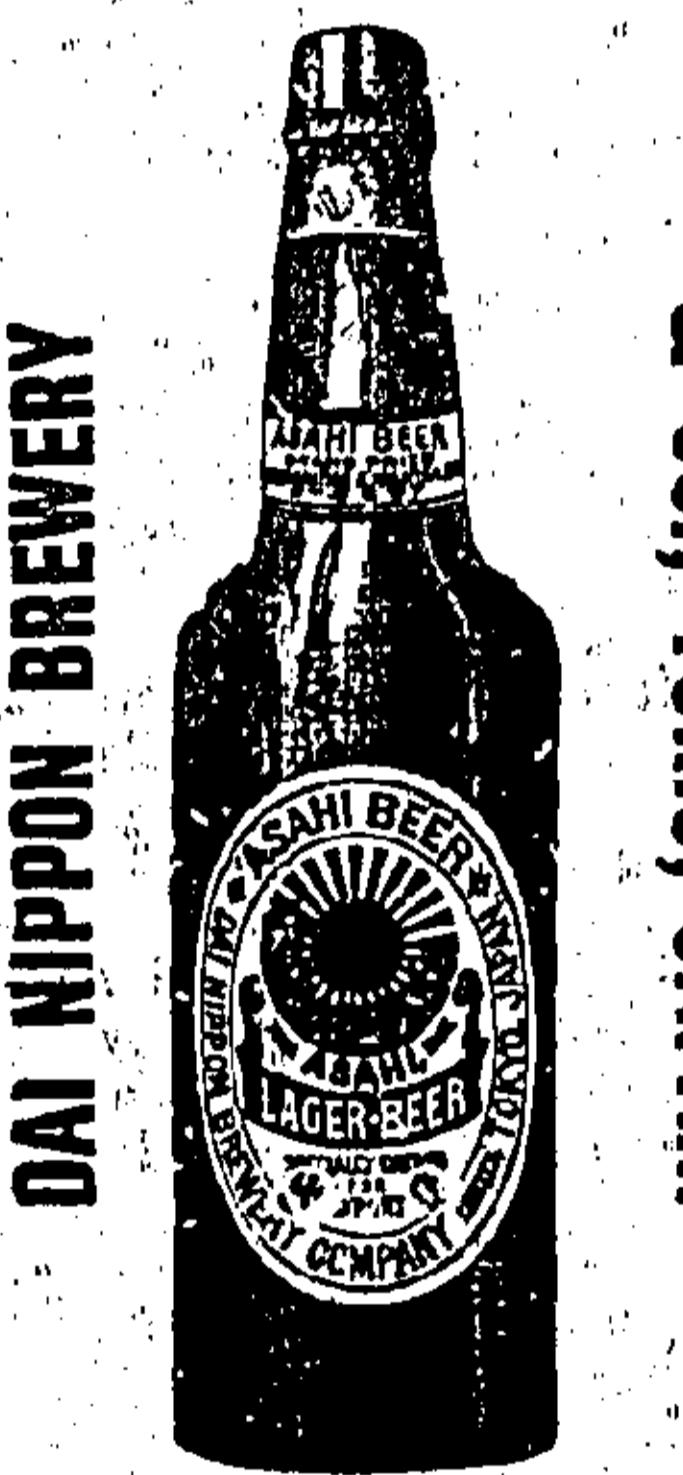
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Sir Richard Dane Resigns.  
The Peking correspondent of the *Central China Post* reports that Sir Richard Dane, the foreign Chief of the Salt Gabelle, has sent in his resignation to the Central Government, in consequence of finding it impossible to carry out reforms through the opposition of the champions of the old order.

## No Casualty Lists in Germany.

Amsterdam, June 11.—General von Kessel, the Berlin commander, has published a prohibition of the publication of the general list of losses incurred by the German Army, which, it says, may bring unnecessary sorrow and cause regrettable emotion in the country. The publication of casualty lists will be punished with a year's imprisonment.

## Labour for Munitions Bill.

If the forecasts are reliable, Mr. Lloyd George's Labour for Munitions Bill seems both wisely and courageously drawn says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Strikes are forbidden, arbitration becomes compulsory, and many trade union rules are suspended. But the wisdom and courage of the measure are not Mr. Lloyd George's only. Labour has cooperated with him in the drafting of the measure, which thus represents the mind of the artisan class no less than of the country at large. That is its strength. All wise men realize that the British workman is more easily led than driven.

## War Babies.

The War Babies myth receives its final quietus from the report of the Committee of Inquiry which, after investigating the conditions in sixty-two towns, dismisses as groundless the sensational stories recently put about says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The facts, indeed, in view of the emotional tension of the time, are highly creditable to the men of the new armies; and we can only deplore the levity and the fussiness which based so grave a charge on so slight a foundation. Effort is demanded of all of us just now, but let it be effort in the right direction.

## The Primate's First Meeting With Lord Kitchener.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding at the annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at Burlington House, numbered Lord Kitchener among the officers who had assisted in carrying out the work which the society had accomplished. "I remember on one of my visits to Palestine," he said, "meeting at the bottom of a shaft a rather tall, rather gaunt figure, grimed from head to foot, and being introduced to Lieutenant Kitchener, who was one of a party sent out by the Fund on a survey in Western Palestine. That was in the year 1875 or 1876, and I have a very vivid recollection of it now."

## Alien Enemies in India.

A correspondent writes to the *Statesman*:—"Is it not time that all Germans and other aliens in Ceylon and in India, wherever born or bred, whether naturalised as Englishmen, Greeks, Swiss, or other nationalities, or denaturalised as such, and whether bearing English or foreign names, followed the example of their fellow-countrymen in the United Kingdom, and issued collectively, or individually, each according to his particular circumstances, a public declaration of loyalty to the King and the British Empire and abhorrence of German methods and everything German?"

## The Governor of British North Borneo.

We are delighted to welcome the Governor and Mrs. Pearson back to Sandakan, and trust that they will make many and prolonged stays here says the *British North Borneo Herald*. Meanwhile we are all sincerely grieved to hear that His Excellency has been and is so seriously ill. We are informed that he is suffering from enteric fever which naturally causes much anxiety. It is feared that his convalescence will be protracted, and that a complete change will be necessary before His Excellency can return to work. Our sympathy is also engaged for Mr. Pearson, who is nursing him through a very anxious time. It goes without saying that we wish His Excellency a rapid and complete recovery.

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## EFFICIENT SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

(Continued from yesterday.)

We have invited the assistance of everybody to try and endeavour to secure as many volunteers as they possibly can—men who are not engaged on Government work now—skilled men—to enrol themselves in this Trade Union army for the purpose of going anywhere when the Government invited them to go to assist in turning out munitions of war—(cheers).

Limitation of Profits.  
I come now to the point where the Trade Unions insisted, and I think properly on their share of the bargain. They say the workmen are quite willing to work for the State, put their whole strength into the work, and suspend their Trade Union regulations as long as they know that the advantages come to the country, but their object naturally is that they are suspending Trade Union regulations in order to increase the profits of individual employers. They say that in addition to all the other provisions to which they have given their assent there must be a clause in the Bill limiting the profits of these establishments which are working for the State and that the conditions which I have enumerated should refer only to the establishments where profits are limited. Therefore we propose to set up a control of establishments so that when the State assumes the control of a workshop all the condition I have referred to shall apply to it. That means that where munitions of war are being supplied at present the State assumes control of the profits of these establishments and that wherever suspension of the regulations takes place it will be entirely for the benefit of the State and not for the individual employer.

If there are any hon. friends of mine who are opposed to compulsion the most effective service they can render to voluntaryism is to make this army a success if we succeed to these means—and the Board of Trade, the Munitions Department, and the War Office are placing all their services at the disposal of this new recruiting office—if within seven days we secure the labour, then the need for industrial compulsion will to that extent have been taken away. I sincerely hope they will succeed, and not merely do I hope that they will succeed, but I believe they will succeed.

## The Fulfillment of Contract.

Of course, it is very much better we should get the services of willing men to go on their own volition heartily and cordially. Let us go as far as we can agree. The Trade Union leaders are in accord with us, and we with them. We are helping each other to get this voluntary army. If we succeed there will be no need for any alternative. If you get a voluntary army there must be a means of enforcing the contract. It is no use having 20,000 or 30,000 men who say that they will go anywhere if when the time comes they refuse and you cannot compel them. Once they enter into this solemn contract it must be enforceable, and we take powers in the Bill to enforce the contract.

Mr. D. A. Thomas's Appointment.

In consequence of the great importance of the American and Canadian markets, and the innumerable offers to provide shell and munitions of war, it is very desirable I should have someone there to represent the Munitions Department. I propose to appoint a gentleman who was once a member of this House—a very able business man who has business relations with America, and I have asked Mr. D. A. Thomas—(cheers)—to go over and assist in developing the American markets. He will be given the fullest authority to discharge his responsible duties. There is not the slightest idea of superseding the existing agencies there. These agencies have worked admirably, and I believe have saved this country millions of money. He will co-operate with Messrs. Morgan and Co., the accredited agents of the British Government.

Co-operation with France.  
I also have had the privilege of meeting the representative of the French War Office, with the

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object of establishing and developing their measures in co-operation with ours in respect of munitions of war. Many things France can do for us. Many things we can do for her. Together we can increase very largely the output of both countries. The problem of victory is the problem of mobilising our resources for the purpose of increasing the material of war.

## Germany's Preparations.

What was the condition we were confronted with at the beginning of the war? Germany had been preparing for years—

(sheers). She had been preparing in a direction which we hardly suspected. We naturally were anxious lest she was making great secret preparations to strengthen her Navy and develop a sudden attack upon us. I think on the whole there was nothing she had done for her Navy that was not anticipated nor that we were not prepared against. There has been no surprise in the turning out of any expedient of war which had not been foreseen as regards her Navy. The strong development by submarine has been a surprise, but the fact that she possessed them was known. That is not the case with her Army. I ventured to call attention in 1913 to the fact that Germany was concentrating and developing her strength on her Army, and not upon her Navy, and for that I had rather a bad time.

## Britain's Great Task.

If this kind of trickery among nations succeeds, all the basis of international goodwill tumbles to the dust. It is essential for the peace of the world that it should fail. It is up to us to see that it does fail. It depends more upon Great Britain than anyone that it should fail.

One of the pillars of good government is the security that evidence shall be punished. That is equally true in the sphere of international government. Valour alone will not achieve that end; otherwise our great Army would have accomplished it. It is not enough that three million young men offer their lives for their country. It depends upon us at home to support them with skill, strength, and every resource of machinery and organisation at our disposal, so as to drive the conviction into the hearts of nations for all time that those who deceive their neighbours to their ruin do so at their peril—(loud and prolonged cheering).

## Her Duplicity.

What has happened? Germany had undoubtedly been preparing. She had been piling up material until she was ready. She was on the best of terms with everyone—(laughter). We all recall the great Balkan crisis. Nothing could have been friendlier than her attitude. Nothing could have been more retiring, more modest, more unpretentious. It was al-

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

### A YEAR OF WAR.

It is scarcely worth the labour of denying that, twelve months ago to-day, by far the majority of British subjects would have scouted the suggestion that a year from that date would find the Empire still at war. None were so sanguine as to expect to see the enemy crushed (as he hoped to crush the Allies) in a few weeks, but equally anyone who spoke of hostilities as outlasting the winter of 1914-15 would have been looked upon as a pessimist indeed. It was not that we over-rated the valour and perseverance of our own forces; they are to-day what they were a hundred years ago, in point of pluck and staying power; but that we under-rated the enemy's preparations. Farther, we thought that, even though he disregarded a solemn treaty and had ever been a mountain of arrogance and conceit, he would at least fight according to the recognised rules of warfare.

The wrong form of Government was in power at Home, and had been since the disastrous 1906 election—to make it likely that Britain would be able to undertake a war successfully, on the spur of the moment. For years the Radicals had been telling us that "Germany meant nothing," and that it was positively wicked that a civilised nation like ours should devote large sums of money to the manufacture of ammunition and the training of what was then considered a large army. It is, however, comparatively easy, at this stage, to forgive the Radical Party its past sins, because nearly all its members and supporters have done penance, not by word but by action; and those in authority who were once foremost in telling Britons that it was wrong to build ships and to think of fighting, are now among the readiest to devote brain, or body, or money, to the cause of the country and the continuance of the war. Indeed the points that are most manifest of all among the events of the year are that Radicals and Conservatives, Nationalists and (with a few unworthy exceptions) Labourites, have forgotten politics and have only remembered the Empire and its needs, and that the Dominions have refused to let the Old Country enter into a war in which they bore no share.

Bearing in mind all the ups and downs of the war it is something for Britons to pride themselves upon that the dominant note in the meetings that will be held to day all over the Empire will be "Let the war go on!" And there is more in this than may appear superficially. Britain is a peace-loving and a commerce-loving—and, in late years, an ease-loving—country. She sees peace driven out of Europe, commerce at a standstill, luxuries and ease at a high discount—and yet she clamours for war. For her to do so, directly implies two things: that her sons are prouder of, and more fervently loyal to, her than was believed either by friend or by enemy a year ago; and that they are convinced that they are fighting in a good cause. Right and wrong are popularly supposed to be but small considerations nowadays; but the fact that, in spite of everything, Britain demands that war shall go on, should convince us that they are not so small, after all. If we were fighting in face of the national conscience at one voice, but a million, would be raised against those carrying on the war. As it is, no Briton in his right mind, keen though his individual losses may have been through the existence of war, asks to have it stopped. And what is true of Britain is true also of her brave allies. They are making the same sacrifices—nay, in many cases they have made infinitely greater ones—and their actions and aspirations are characterised by exactly the same spirit: "Let the war go on!" What a unanimous policy like this means for the chances of the enemy, we know within a little. Every day that Germany chooses to go on fighting means an added item of ultimatum punishment. She set out with the idea of making slaves of the rest of Europe, she will end by pauperising her own people and making them the scorn of those whom she thought to dominate. She cannot meet the inevitable indemnity with money and so will have to pay in territory; and the result will be that her subjects will be like slaves for centuries to come.

Canton's Governmental Change. It is understood that the new Civil Governor of Canton will arrive in the city to-day to take over the office held for the past year by Li Kwok-kwan. We wonder how he will like it and how he and Lung Chai-kwong will agree. The new official, Chan Ming-chi, has had plenty of experience in governing, for, in addition to having been, for some time past, Civil Governor of Kwangsi Province, he was, it will be remembered, the last Viceroy of Kwangtung under the Manchus. There is an impression abroad that he is the only public man in the South likely to work quite amicably with the Governor General. At least it is a fact that both come of pretty much the same class: the class that, prior to the Revolution, was looked upon as somewhat dangerously radical but which, nevertheless, is rigidly conservative when compared with the Kuomintang people. Chen Ming-chi is more likely than either of his predecessors to see eye to eye with General Long as to the desirability of a semi-military rule for the Province. No one who has gone into the question will deny that many of the civilians whom Wu Hon-man and Chen Kwing-ming gathered round them to assist in the management of things were "more plague than profit" but in view of floods, piracies and gang robberies one is sometimes inclined to ask if the handling of matters by the present semi-military administration is a great improvement on the old arrangement. We shall watch with the greatest interest for signs of any special influence exercised by the new Civil Governor.

The Kaiser's "Descriptive Sword." The wire which we received yesterday as to another of the Kaiser's eccentric messages to his sister, the Queen of Greece, contains a line of explanation which helps to do away with the conclusion (formed by most of us concerning the former message) that the whole thing was a hoax. "For the purpose of influencing Balkan opinion" abhors a little more light on the position. Nobody supposed that these heroes of the gentle William will influence Balkan opinion; but one feels that Reuter is well within the bounds of reason in hinting that the Kaiser believes that they will. As we have seen all the way through, there is absolutely no limit to the vanity of the man, and to his poor, addled brain, we have no doubt that it is quite evident that he has but to speak, for the world (the presumptions Allies excepted), to "hearken to his words. We still do not quite understand, however, why his keepers allow him to make such an exhibition of himself; unless it is that they are so out of heart that they no longer care a pinion what he does or does not say.

Thought Transference. The case of thought-transference which we reprinted from the Nation yesterday is a common enough instance of what sensible people are ceasing to regard as having any supernatural being and value. At one time such manifestations were spoken of almost with bated breath as being part and parcel of spookism and spiritualism; but modern science has taught us that there is nothing unnatural in there being a definite connecting link between the minds of two persons, particularly where these are blood relations or are very much in sympathy. A score of times in a week one hears people say "You took the words out of my mouth," or "Great minds think alike." In many cases, of course, the fact that two brains hit upon the same thought at the same time may be attributed to the sheerest accidents, or to the fact that the thought in question is a very (perhaps the only) obvious conclusion to certain unexpressed deductions. Equally, however, every man knows from his own experience that a sort of "wireless" system exists between the brains of people who are much in sympathy, with the result that it is no uncommon thing for A, who is in England to be conscious of the happiness or suffering, or even the death, of B, who is in France or in Hong Kong.

Arrangement may be made with the Canteen before 7 p.m. each evening to send a supply of non-intoxicating drinks into quarters. Rubber-heeled footwear should be worn on Guard and Patrol duties.

### DAY BY DAY.

WAR, WAR IS STILL THE CRY.—  
 WAR EVEN TO THE KNIFE.  
 Byron.

The Weather. Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84;  
 sunshine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75;  
 sunshine.

Count the Columns. Yesterday the Telegraph published 34 columns of solid reading matter. Today there will be 33 published.

The Mails. Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yingchow to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—China Fires.—\$155, buyers. Hongkong Fires.—\$398, buyers.

Douglas's.—\$67, buyers. Indos.—\$151, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$133, buyers. Raubs.—\$3.80 buyers.

Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$70, sellers.

Shanghai Docks.—\$63, sales. Hongkong Cottons.—\$7.35, buyers.

Shanghai Cottons in Shai—Tls. 102, buyers.

Hongkong Electrics.—\$431, buyers.

Hongkong Ropes.—\$261, Langkangs.—Tls. 3716, buyers.

Peak Tramway.—\$8, buyers.

Green Islands.—\$8.10, buyers.

The Dollar. The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is \$9 1/16d.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARY. To-day is the Anniversary of the Declaration of war with Germany.

Runner Absconds.

Yu Ting Po, secretary to the Hygienic Aerated Water Company, Kennedy Road, has complained to the Police that a runner employed by the firm has, over the month end, collected four hundred dollars and absconded.

Collision in the Harbour. The master of a licensed cargo boat has reported to the Police that on Monday at eight p.m. when near the Star Ferry to the Kowloon Docks and the name of which he did not know, collided with his vessel doing damage to the extent of \$400. No one on board was injured.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued today by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

#### Guard.

(Central Police Station) 9.45 p.m. Wednesday August 5th British 1 Sergeant and 8 men Portuguese 1 Sergeant and 8 men Chinese 2 Sergeants and 12 men Indian 1 Sergeant and 4 men O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Friday August 6th British 2 Sergeants and 10 men Chinese 1 Sergeant and 8 men Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 12 men O. C. Guard, D. S. P.

Peak residents detailed for Guard are permitted to fall in at 9.50 p.m.

Arrangement may be made with the Canteen before 7 p.m. each evening to send a supply of non-intoxicating drinks into quarters.

Rubber-heeled footwear should be worn on Guard and Patrol duties.

#### Promotions.

The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of the following men to the rank of Sergeant:—M. A. Figueiredo, F. A. V. Ribeiro, P. O. Boza, C. O. Mood, Chow U. Ting, Peter Wong, James Wong and A. C. Botelho.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITY.

#### The Gentle German.

German ruffianism is well to the fore in this morning's wires. Brief mention was made in one of Sir John French's despatches, the other day, of the projecting of firing liquids by our respectable friend the enemy at the Hooge battle; and to-day's wire gives us further details. All this makes sickening reading, though there is comfort to be extracted from it in the first place, taken by surprise though they were, our men were undaunted and wasted no time in making useful counter-attack; in the second, Germany's action is yet one more sign of how nearly played-out, how desperate, she is. Of course, from the beginning, at this morning's resume of the French Foreign Office Report shows, she was ready for any baseness and considered nothing too abominable to be indulged in by her refined troops. But fire-spraying, like submarine and poisoning, are flagrant matters which she knows cannot be hushed up; whereas her treatment of prisoners and wounded in the early stages of the war could always be explained away by her as either imagined by the enemy or else as being mere isolated acts of brutality such as the soldiers of any other nation might be guilty of when worked upon by alcohol and blood-lust. The horrible acts mentioned by Doctor Sedillot were not necessarily those of a nation at its wits' end because it knew itself beaten; but the fire-spraying is quite another matter. Germany is not afraid of losing face now, for the obvious reason that she has none to lose.

#### At Sea.

Since yesterday afternoon some cheering items have come to hand as to Russian and British sea activities. At the beginning of the war they might have seemed too negligible to warrant attention's being drawn to them; an old destroyer or two, or even a well-filled transport, did not seem to matter much. But can Germany afford to lose a single war craft now? Can she afford to lose troops or supplies needlessly? The Russians have sunk one of her transports while the British have accounted for a torpedo-boat and a destroyer. In addition, the British have sunk a three-thousand ton steamer presumably containing supplies—and have bombarded the railway opposite Constantinople. The cold, business-like announcement of the Admiralty concerning these matters is in refreshing contrast to the yards of official communiqué which German would have issued on the subject; but so many men, so many minds. We Britons prefer the news without the trimmings.

#### Russia and Italy.

To-day especially, all Britons can find a very warm corner in their sympathies for their comrades in arms from Belgium, France, Russia and Italy, who are shedding their blood freely for the same principles for which our own men are fighting. Of all the Allies, Russia is at the moment in most in the foreground. For twelve months the doctrine of a current, he concluded, should be viewed with suspicion, particularly if it was not corroborated. With regard to the captain's plan, that he feared his ship would be fired on, the rule only referred to unauthorized boats entering the harbour.

Captain Lyndon has also referred to a westerly current, but the Bay of Bengal pilot showed that the currents in the area of the disaster never exceeded one knot. The theory of the current was therefore negatived. Whenever a ship was stranded, like the Nubia, he had dropped anchor to obviate the accident. What the captain really did was to take a "sporting chance" in the distant hope of encountering the pilot or getting to the mouth of the harbour; and owing to the various traps into which he might have fallen, it was obvious that he had navigated the vessel in a negligent and reckless way.

Captain Lyndon has also referred to the default of the tidal of the examination vessel. Concluding, Mr. Elliott remarked that some warning might have been given from the shore that the Nubia was going towards the reef.

The Additional District Judge and the Assessors made the following finding:—The Court and the Assessors are of opinion with regard to the first question (1) that the stranding of the steamer Nubia was not due to unavoidable causes, as the unavoidable cause suggested is the trend of a strong current eastward, and we are of opinion that the master should have anticipated from his experience and the state of the wind and weather that there would be a strong north-easterly set.

### THE STRANDING OF THE P. & O. S. NUBIA.

#### Decision of the Court of Inquiry.

The District Court inquiry into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the P. & O. S. Nubia, on June 20 last, was opened at Colombo on July 2, and is reported in the Times of Ceylon as follows:—

After the evidence given by Lieut. Comdr. O. E. Steiner, R.N., Master Attendant, Mr. Fisher, pilot, Capt. Lyndon, of the Nubia, and Mr. Veley, Chief Officer, counsel addressed his honour the Additional District Judge, M. L. M. Maartenz, who was associated with Capt. J. S. Maria, of the City of Colombo, and Capt. C. H. Dix, of the Bavarian, as assessors.

Crown Counsel, Mr. S. Obeysekera, emphasized the following points: Firstly, that there was a rough sea; secondly, on his own admission the captain was not able to locate his position owing to the searchlights; thirdly, the captain was navigating a vessel which was, on his own admission, difficult to navigate; and, fourthly, that there were various cautions to be observed in approaching or entering the examination anchorage. In view of these, counsel contended, from the evidence recorded, that the conduct of the officer in charge of the vessel was grossly negligent, and his omission to stop the boat or to signal to the people at the searchlights that the lights were interfering with the safety of the vessel was a default. In view of those faults, counsel remarked that it would be a fair point to make that the officer in charge of the vessel had been negligent in navigating the vessel.

In regard to the defence outlined by Mr. Elliott, the primary points seemed to be that the current and searchlights had the combined effect of bringing about the disaster. That the searchlights had contributed to the disaster was admitted, but what he maintained was that the contribution could have been entirely nullified by the due precaution being taken by the captain of stopping his vessel or else by signalling to the searchlights. His failure to do this showed bad navigation on his part, while his omission to stop the vessel was an act of default. The adoption of the latter course was an obvious remedy.

The pilot had stated that it was usual for him to board a vessel near the examination buoy, where the vessel would slow down to pick him up; and it was entirely consistent with his position as master, in view of the circumstances, for Captain Lyndon to have dropped anchor to obviate the accident. Thus, having led the captain to believe that they were coming out, they gave no signal at all that they were not coming. In the meantime the captain was under the belief that he was manoeuvring in the same place, while he was actually being drifted. This is a case where the examining vessel was responsible for the accident," said Mr. Elliott, adding that there was nothing else but the current which could have carried the ship on to the reef, and the pilot had not contradicted the statement of the captain that there was a current.

"This is a case where the examining vessel was responsible for the accident," said Mr. Elliott, adding that there was nothing else but the current which could have carried the ship on to the reef. Thus, having led the captain to believe that they were coming out, they gave no signal at all that they were not coming. In the meantime the captain was under the belief that he was manoeuvring in the same place, while he was actually being drifted.

Primarily the accident was due to the default of the tidal of the examining vessel. Concluding, Mr. Elliott remarked that some warning might have been given from the shore that the Nubia was going towards the reef.

The Additional District Judge and the Assessors made the following finding:—

The Court and the Assessors are of opinion with regard to the first question (1) that the stranding of the steamer Nubia was not due to unavoidable causes, as the unavoidable cause suggested is the trend of a strong current eastward, and we are of opinion that the master should have anticipated from his experience and the state of the wind and weather that there would be a strong north-easterly set.

With regard to the questions 2, 3, 4, we are of opinion that the master of the Nubia was not guilty of default in not stopping and altering the course of the vessel between the time of passing the examination buoy and the time of the stranding, but we are of opinion that he was guilty of negligence in not navigating the vessel westward and waiting after he had lost sight of the harbour lights and the light of the pilot boat after passing the red buoy.

### PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

To be Played at North Point to-night.

The following Programme of Music will be played at North Point to-night by the Band of the 7th Panjabis.

4th August, 1915 at 9 p.m.

1.—March....."The Advance Guard"....Hume.

2.—Overture....."William Tell"....Rossini.

3.—Romance....."D'Amour"....Robertson.

(b) Romanza Senza Parole

"Notti Dincanto"....Gerris.

4.—Selection....."Reminiscences of Ireland"....Godfrey.

Syncopis.

"The Minstrel Boy"...."Molly

## HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

## List of Successes.

The following results of the Examinations recently held at the Technical Institute have been sent to us for publication. The Examiners—who are not connected with the Institute as Lecturers—were:

Subj. cts.	Examiner.
Building Construction	Mr. W. L. Leek
Field Surveying	Mr. F. Sutton, F.S.I.
Electricity	Mr. B. L. Frost
Physics	Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A.
Applied Mechanics	Mr. J. Martin
Machine Drawing	Mr. J. Martin
Mathematics	Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.
Chemistry Pr. and Metallurgy	Mr. A. C. Franklin, F.I.C.
Teachers' (Men)	Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.
Teachers' (Men)	Mr. L. Forster, B.A.
Teachers' (Women)	Mrs. A. V. Henderson
Teachers' (Men and Women)	Rev. H. R. Wells
Shorthand	Mr. P. Inglis
Book-keeping	Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.
English	Mr. R. E. O. Bird M.A.
French	Rev. Fr. Souvey

## List of Successes.

In the following List, "P." denotes a pass, and "D" a pass with Distinction.—

Abdullah	Teachers' Class.
Abwee, E.	Shorthand Int. P.
Aoki, Euchi	English I.P.
Arab, A. R. M.	Shorthand (80 words p.m.) Sp. P.
Arien, Dora	Telrie, (Wom.) II.P.
Barradas, D. A.	Shorthand Ele. D.
Burroto, H. M.	Shorthand Ele. D.
Bux, Sheik	Electricity I.P.
Osman	Machine Drawing I.D.
Carvalho, An-	Shorthand Int. D.
Chak Ping-ki	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Chan Chik-	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Chan Chiu-fai	Shorthand Ele. D.
Chan Kwok-	ching English I.P.
Chan Lam-	Mathematics I.P.
kwan	Teachers' I.P.
Chan Lim-yau	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II.P.
Chan Man-lock	Electricity I.D.
Coan Sik-ki	Mathematics I.P.
Chen Tai-sang	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II.P.
Chen U-to	Applied Mech. I.D.
	Electricity I.P.
Chen Yat-hi	Machine Drawing I.P.
Chen Yat-hing	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II.P.
Cherrington, H.	Machine Drawing I.D.
Chau Ming-chai	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Chau Sui-ngo	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Chau Wing-tai	Shorthand Ele. D.
Chau Yat-u	Book-keeping I.D.
Cheng Kai-yiu	Teachers' III. P.
Cheng King-ti	English II. P.
Cheng Fuk-tai	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Cheng So-yu	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Cheng Wing-mi	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II.P.
Chew Kit-chen	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Cheung Fuk-to	Teachers' (Wom.) II. D.
Cheung Hon-cha	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Chiu Ho-kun	Building Con. I.D.
Chiu Hing	Mathematics II.P.
Clarke, Helen	Telrie, (Wom.) I.P.
C. & J. S. Teachers'	II. P.
C. & L. Ada	Shorthand (80 words p.m.) Sp. D.
C. & A. F.	Shorthand Int. P.
C. & K. F.	Shorthand Ele. P.
French	II. P.
Dad, A. S.	Shorthand Int. D.
Ellis, L.	Shorthand
Fung, Yat	Shorthand Ele. D.
Gandol, G. T.	English Teacher, (Wom.) II. P.
Goggan, M. E.	Teachers' (Wom.) II. P.
Gowen, M.	Shorthand Ele. P.

Gourdin, H.	Teachers' (Wom.) III. D.
Hamilton, A.	Shorthand (70 words p.m.) Sp. P.
Harman, S. W.	Mathematics I.P.
Ho Chung-cho	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Ho Kwai-fong	Building Con. I.P.
Ho Shau-him	Mathematics II.P.
Ho Sheung	Field Surveying II. P.
Ho Sum-yu	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Ho Tung, V.	English II.P.
Ho Wah-ting	Physics I.P.
Ho Woon-ting	English I.P.
Hoh Shin-lau	Teacher, I.P.
Hu Kon-son	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Hu Kwing-fan	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II.P.
Hung Mui-ohs	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II.P.
Ip Ching-kun	Mathematics I.P.
Ismail, H.	Shorthand Ele. P.
Ismail, S. D.	Shorthand Int. P.
Jack, J.	Telrie (Wom.) I.P.
Kimont Un	English II.P.
Klingerman, A.	Telrie (Wom.) I.P.
Knight, V. B.	Telrie's (Wom.) I.P.
Ko Tsui-ian	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II.P.
Kom Lai-tung	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Kong Chak-	man Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II.P.
Kwong Shui-ha	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II.P.
Lai Im-to	English II.P.
Lai Im-tong	Teachers' III. D.
Lai Lun-yan	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Lai Po-yuk	Teachers' (Women) III. P.
Lam Ning-sen	Teachers' III. P.
Lam Kwan-	Mathematics I.P.
Leung Cheuk-	yu Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II.P.
Leung Chung-	tat Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II.P.
Leung Keng-	fong Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II.P.
Leung Pak-chiu	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II.P.
Leung Pik-san	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Leung Shun-on	Physics I.P.
Leung Sui-sang	Mathematics II.P.
Leung Wong	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Li Fa-cheung	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II.P.
Li Mui-cheung	Shorthand Ele. P.
Li Sheung-i	Teachers' I.P.
Li Taag	Book-keeping I.P.
Li U-fan	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II.P.
Li Wai-san	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Li Wai-yun	Teacher' (Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Li Yun-shau	Teachers' I.P.
Ling Yen-ku	English I.P.
Liu Hoi-tung	Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II.P.
Lo In-che	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II.P.
Lo Kai-yin	Teachers' I.P.
Lu Che-po	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I.P.
Lu Shui-chi	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Mak Ping-fui	Physics I.P.
May, G. T.	Shorthand Ele. P.
May, Harry	Field Surveying I.D.
MacDonald, D. C.	Building Con. I.P.
Meadows, Ada M.	Shorthand (70 words p.m.) Sp. D.
Meadows, A. V. C.	Speed P.
	Shorthand (70 words p.m.) Sp. D.
Monteiro, Maria	Shortland Ele. D.
Moodeen, E.	Shorthand Ele. P.
Maclett, W. H.	Chemistry Pr. II.P.
New, Laura	Shorthand Ele. P.
Negi, Shar	Inspector of English Schools.

loung	Physics II.P.
	Teachers' II.D.
	Mathematics II.P.
Ng Chan-	shing Chemistry Pr. II.P.
Ng Chang-an	Mathematics I.P.
Ng King-yung	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I.P.
Ng Ping-on	Building Con. III. P.
Natal, Helena	Shorthand Int. P.
O Shui-shan	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I.P.
Pak Chik-po	Teacher, (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Pereira, Bertha	Shorthand Ele. P.
Pong Wing-	shu Mathematics II.P.
Purves, D. J.	Teachers' I.P.
Razvvet, Ger-	trade English II.P.
Remedios, E.	Shorthand Int. P.
Remedios,	Mathematics II.P.
Rodger, D. S.	Telrie, (Wom.) II.P.
Rodger, M. J.	Telrie, (Wom.) II.P.
Rowan, A.	Chemistry Pr. I.P.
Shin Tak-hing	Telrie. (Wom.) III. D.
Sho Tok-kwan	Mathematics I.P.
Singh, B.	Book-keeping I.P.
So Li-king	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I.P.
Siu Kia	Building Con. I.D.
Sung On-	Field Surveying I.P.
Tam Cheuk-	kai Mathematics I.P.
Tam Pai-	ohun Teachers' III. P.
Tam Yam-	kin Mathematics II.P.
Tang Kin-	wing English I.P.
Tang Shu-	sham Mathematics II.P.
Tavares, A. M.	Shorthand (60 words p.m.) Sp. P.
Taylor, T.	Building Con. II.D.
Tso San-	ying Field Surveying I.D.
Tsoo San-	ye Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) I.P.
Tsoi Che-pam	Teachers' Men, Vernacular) II.P.
Tsui, P.	Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) II.P.
Un Chung-fan	Telrie's (Women, Vernacular) II.P.
Un Kam-sun	Chemistry Pr. I.D.
Un Pak-sun	Telrie (Wom.) I.D.
Walter, Mary	Telrie (Wom.) I.P.
Wan Yiu-kwan	Teachers' Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Watson, B.	Shorthand Int. P.
Wen Kia-lin	Field Surveying I.P.
White, G.	English II.P.
Williams, W. G.	French II.P.
Wong Bing-	kwong Physics I.P.
Wong Hing-	so Teachers' (Wom., Vernacular) I.P.
Wong Kwan-	vam Electricity I.P.
Wong Kwock-	cho Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I.P.
Wong Ping-	chiu Teachers' I.P.
Wong Shun-	kin Teachers' (Men, Vernacular) II.P.
Wong Sing-fai	English II.P.
Wong Sing-fai	Book-keeping I.P.
Wong Wai-	king Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II.P.
Wong Wai-sim	Teachers' Wom., Vernacular) II.P.
Wong Ying-chun	Building Con. I.P.
Yeung Ngai-	wun Teachers' Women, Vernacular) I.P.
Yeung Wa-	Metallurgy II.P.
Yip Cho-sang	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) II.P.
Yip Cho-sang	Teachers' (Women, Vernacular) I.P.
Young, Alfred	Shorthand Int. D.
(Sd) E. RALPH,	

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## Some of Our

## By-products and Specialties.

CORNED BEEF,  
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,  
PRESSED BEEF,  
DRIPPING,  
CORNED TONGUES,  
PORK PIES,  
WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

By kind permission the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play on the North Point Beach to-night from 9 until 11 o'clock. The programme will include the National Anthems of the Allies.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	... ...	Tons 242
2	... ...	238
3	... ...	214
Total to 3rd inst.		694
Daily average		231 34

## THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return showing the number of cases of communicable disease, for the week ending July 31, is as follows: 13 cases of plague (Chinese) all of which were fatal, one case of diphtheria (British) and two cases of enteric fever (one British and one Portuguese) both of which were fatal. The total number of plague cases from January 1 of this year is 113, of which there were 109 deaths.

## Lift the Burden

of misery, woe and relentless suffering from your pain-filled form. Arise and go your way rejoicing, singing the praises of that matchless conqueror of rheumatism, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. It has been friend to vast multitudes of crippled, despondent, helpless and hopeless rheumatic sufferers. It has stopped the pain and cured the disease when doctors had failed. For many years it has been known throughout the world as the best and surest 'elixir' for rheumatic pain. Why should you continue to suffer when this wonderful remedy is so easily secured?

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents:

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Third Gymkhana Meeting



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
KOBE & Moji	Kutsang*	Wed, 4th Aug. at noon
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Thur, 5th Aug. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat, 7th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Onsang	Sat, 7th Aug. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun, 8th Aug. at d'light
W'WEI C'oo & Tientsin	Chipshing*	Sun, 8th Aug. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang*	Wed, 11th Aug. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat, 14th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namssang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumssang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dauli, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad

Datu, Simpona, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## R.M.S.P.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

## HOMeward:

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.		

## SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents. [9]

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. [14]

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

## TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

## JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL &amp; KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.

C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Patrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

BOATS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CRAFT OF ALL KINDS.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, ETC.

Dockyard Manning to 12 noon at the Town Office.

## TERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 62

To the Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports M'res, L'dou via S'pore etc.	Polynesien	M. M.	7, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Malta	P. & O.	14, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.
London	Novara	P. & O.	21, Aug.
	Badnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C. Seattle M.	O. S. K.	6, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c. Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Vancouver and Seattle	Saikai M.	10, Aug.
Via, B.C. & S'tie via K'lung &c. Awa M.	N. Y. K.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c. Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San F'co via S'hal Japan etc. Ohyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	10, Sept.
Porta via Japan	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c. Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	4, Aug.
Chenan	B. & S.	5, Aug.	
Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	6, Aug.	
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	D. L. Co.	6, Aug.	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	7, Aug.
Manila	Yuenjang	J. M. Co.	7, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	9, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazone	M. M.	9, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	10, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	D. L. Co.	10, Aug.	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	14, Aug.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
Sh'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	26, Aug.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijtaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijntjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
	Tjimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

## The s.s. "INDRAWADI."

on or about 15th August 1915.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
General Agents.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK  
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

## MOVEMENTS OF STREAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. "SIBERIA" sailed from Yokohama on the 18th Inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. Colombo M. scheduled to arrive here on the 5th Aug.

The P. M. s.s. "MANCHURIA" arrived at San Francisco on the 15th Inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. &amp; O. Line's MADAWASKA from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 18th August.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Oriental, Br. ss. S.085, Valmiki, 25th July

Shanghai, Gen.—P. &amp; O.

Anna, Nov. 1, 1915, A. Arnoux, 26th July

Bangkok, 19th July, Rice—

Thomson &amp; Co.

Sungkhang, Br. ss. 887, J. Robinson, 26th July

Iloilo, 1st July, Sugar

Battlefield &amp; Swire.

Tamon Maru, Jap. ss. 2,119, D. Numi

2nd July, Mororan, 17th July,

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

### THE EXTRADITION CASE

#### Solicitor's Outburst.

Interesting evidence was given in the concluding stages of the extradition proceedings against Hung Shiu Lung, by Inspector Watt, who was sent to Sam To Chuk, the scene of the alleged murders, at the request of the magistrate.

Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the application, which was opposed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton.

Inspector Watt deposed to going to Sam To Chuk with a military escort from Canton and a photographer. They found the shop alleged to exist by the Crown but denied by the defence, and had it photographed both inside and out. In the back portion of the premises there were vessels, on the cover for one, which was produced, there being the characters for "Yu Tai," and also an old lantern, bearing the same legend. Witness also produced three chaps and papers handed him within the shop.

Mr. Bruton, after a passage at the table between the advocates:—"I do object your Worship. They are making a statement that I bribed the people up in Pam To Chuk; I strongly object. Mr. Hind went up there with only \$200 to pay his expenses."

His Worship:—"I heard no statement."

Mr. Bruton:—"But here they are making them to me."

Mr. Jenkins:—"Mr. Bruton and I were having a little friendly conversation."

His Worship remarked that he had heard no such statement and the incident closed.

Witness, continuing his evidence, deposed to visiting other places mentioned in the other two murder cases, where photographs were also taken.

Witness also caused a photograph to be taken of the graves of the men alleged to have been murdered. These were also produced in court and chippings from the gravestones. He also gave particulars of the various photographs taken of different places mentioned in the case.

In answer to Mr. Jenkins' witness said the Yu Tai shop did not look as if it had been fitted up for the purposes of the case.

In reply to Mr. Bruton witness said there was not a great deal of stock in the Yu Tai. It was not well stocked, though he could not give its value.

Mr. Bruton:—"So if a man had a lot of old vessels, put them in a shop and filled them with beans and oil it would look perfectly natural? From the appearance of the backyard they had been there some time."

The case was further adjourned.

### HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, Acting Lance Sergeant E. G. Dyke, charged Mok Fu, a boatman, with unlawfully moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 4th inst. Defendant was fined \$10 or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

Up to the Minute.  
The following quotations arrived too late for correction on our page four.

Banks—\$825, sales & buyers.  
China Fires—\$155; buyers.  
Douglas's—\$68; buyers.  
Shell Transports—\$886; sales  
& buyers.

Raubs—\$4; buyers.

Laugkates—Tls. 32 buyers.  
Shanghai: Cottons, \$102 sellers.

China Providents—\$845,  
sales and buyers.  
Cements.—\$8; buyers.

### A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

*Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 4, 1914.*

Now that the war is a year old we believe that our readers will find it of interest to compare, from day to day, the war news of the hour with what they were reading this time last year. We therefore propose to give, each day, a few war items from the *Telegraph* of the corresponding date in 1914. Readers will thus be enabled to refresh their memories as well as to make interesting comparisons.

Mediterranean Fleet Clears for Action.

August 3, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta states that the Mediterranean fleet has cleared for action. The destroyers have left at full speed, with the intention, it is believed, of joining the French Fleet.

The Dominions View.

August 3, 3.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that an urgent meeting of the Cabinet has decided to call out the Naval Reserves. Special precautions are being taken to guard canals, and there is every evidence of the resolution of the Dominion to do its duty.

August 3, 11.30 a.m.

The Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Governments, as well as the Opposition parties, favour united action.

August 3, 11.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that the Australian warships are preparing feverishly.

A military and naval conference is now proceeding.

August 3, 1.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington states that a Proclamation places the New Zealand Navy under the control of Britain. The Government has called up the Navy Reserve, and the authorities control the ports by precautionary measures.

August 3, 2.15 p.m.

Canada has called up the Navy Reserves, while partial mobilisation is taking place in Australia.

August 2, 5.45 p.m.

Australia has placed her Fleet under the Admiralty's control.

She also offers an Expeditionary Force of 20,000 men and will bear the maintenance thereof.

Army Mobilises.

August 2, 5.45 p.m.

It is officially announced that the Army mobilises at midnight to-morrow.

Admiralty Takes Control of all Wireless in British Waters.

August 2, 6.10 p.m.

In a special Gazette the Admiralty states that, owing to the present emergency, it controls all wireless, including that of foreign vessels in territorial waters.

Fifty Millions for British Defence.

August 3, 12.15 a.m.

It is understood that the Government will ask Parliament for a defensive credit of fifty million pounds sterling.

The Ultimatum to Belgium.

August 3, 12.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Belgian newspapers report that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Belgium proposing an arrangement to facilitate German operations through Belgium, and requests a reply by Monday morning.

Belgium Adheres to Neutrality.

August 3, 1.45 p.m.

It is semi-officially announced that Belgium has refused Germany's request and has stated that she adheres to her policy of neutrality.

Britain will Intervene.

August 3, 11.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the newspapers state that Great Britain will intervene, and that Sir John French will be in command of the expeditionary force.

### KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 17.

The Tong Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

T. T. from Bangkok, \$1030.00.  
Per 19 Subscription Books  
\$651.10.

94 Chinese subscribers \$940.00.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Zoroastrian Charity Fund \$101.

Staff of Jardine's Compradores Department, \$70.00.

Messrs San Shing Wo \$20.00.

Fan Kai Yuet Shu Po Society \$13.70.

Already acknowledged \$356.-  
700.48.

Total \$359,826.28.

### OUR LONDON LETTER.

In the Throes.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Friday June 25, 1915.

It does not need a very high military genius to enable anyone to recognise that at this moment Europe is in the very throes of the bloodiest struggle in the history of the world.

The French are pushing their

attack at all the important strategic points, while pressing their

advance Eastward towards Metz

and the Rhine.

There is a new and im-

pressive phase of the campaign.

Europe's conflict resembles at

this moment a titanic wrest-

ling bout, in which the

contenders, holding each other in

a mighty grip, heave and sway

in the paroxysms of a life and

death struggle.

At any moment one of the wrestlers may collapse

under the terrific strain, and there

is good hope that it may be Ger-

many who falls.

Success at the Dardanelles,

for instance, would give Russia her second wind

immediately.

A Popular Fallacy.

The important thing to bear

in mind is the true aspect of the

struggle.

The military critics of

the newspapers have created quite

an erroneous impression in the

mind of the public.

These gentlemen must not be too harshly

blamed for their lack of knowl-

edge and insight into a kind of war-

fare that is still experimental to a

large extent even to the great

commanders actually in charge of

the operation.

The mistake the military critics made, as they sat

in their armchairs last August,

was in rushing where not only

angels but field-marshals might

have feared to tread.

Any one who cares to turn up the news-

papers of ten months ago will be

shocked and amused at the

omission of nonsense they gaily

printed by the column.

The greatest popular fallacy of all is

that which still expects to see the

enemy forced back *en échec*.

It has been subsequently torpedored.

The Norwegian paper *Handelstidende* says the torpedoing of

the *Svein Jarl* is the most serious

of all the cases, requiring quite a

different communication from the

Norwegian Government to Berlin.

Pope's Nephews at the Front.

Paris, June 21.—A message

from Rome to the *Echo de Paris*

says the Pope has two nephews

serving at the front.

One of them is a captain and the other a

lieutenant of cavalry.

One of his nephews by marriage, Captain the Count Venier, of the

Artillery, is also at present with

the colours.

Another of his nephews, the young Marquis della

Chiesa, has left for the Military

Academy at Turin, where he will

go into training.

His mother wished him to join the medical

corps.

The Pope recently received his sister-in-law and her

nephew, and encouraged the latter to follow his own impulse.

"Your son is right," said the Pope

to his sister-in-law; "he should

go to Turin in order that he may

fight later on the battlefield."

German Naval Gun.

New York, June 20.—According

to a letter received from a

German naval officer interned in

Holland (says the New York cor-

respondent of the *Mail*), Germany

## PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by  
Public Auction on

THURSDAY,  
the 5th August, 1915, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m. at No. 5 Ped-  
dar's Hill.

A Large Quantity of Val-  
uable Household Furniture.  
(Full Particulars from  
Catalogue.)

On view from Wednesday, the  
4th August.

Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

G. P. L. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDI-  
TIONS of the letting by Public  
Auction Sale, to be held on Mon-  
day, the 9th day of August, 1915, at  
3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public  
Works Department, by Order of  
His Excellency the Governor,  
of One Lot of Crown Land at  
Conduit Road in the Colony  
of Hongkong, for a term  
of 75 years, with the option  
of renewal at a Crown Rent to be  
fixed by the Surveyor of His  
Majesty the King, for one further  
term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot No.	Boundary No.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)				Annual Rent.
		N.	S.	E.	W.	
feet	feet	feet	feet	square feet	per acre	per month
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Island Lot No.	Private Land No.	Locality.	Survey No.	Area plan.	about	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## NOTICES.

G. P. L. R.

TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION  
ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating in full, the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed; the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph shall be about 3" x 3".

C. Mc. I. MESSER,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.

## CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-  
SHIP PACKET COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
From UNITED KINGDOM,  
COLOMBO, PENANG,  
SINGAPORE, ETC.

The Steamer  
"RADNORSHIRE"  
having arrived from the above  
ports, Consignees of cargo by her  
are hereby informed that all goods  
are being landed at their risk into  
the hazardous and/or extra hazard-  
ous Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company Limited, whence, and/or  
from the wharves, delivery may  
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th  
at 5 p.m. will be subject to  
rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the  
Godowns where they will be  
examined on 9th inst. at  
9.30 a.m. Claims against the  
steamer must be presented within  
10 days of arrival, otherwise they  
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by us in any case what-  
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by—

JARDINE MATHESON,  
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS CO.

The Company will remain three nights longer owing to Boat accommodation to Manila being unobtainable.

## TO-NIGHT

AUGUST 4th—and Anniversary of  
the War. The Popular Farce.

WHAT THE BUTLER  
SAW

COMMENCE AT 9.15 P.M.

When 40 per cent of the gross night's re-  
ceipts will be given to the  
"RED CROSS FUND."

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 3rd July, 1915

The great drama Film  
His After the Death  
A Thrilling & Sensational  
Picture in 4 parts.

Max Wishes he Had Not

in 2 parts.

Pathé's Latest Gazette,  
Expected Shortly  
Pathé's Great Exclusive Film

A QUEEN'S LOVE

## BIJOU THEATRE.

Tuesday 3rd & Wednesday 4th August.

## BENEFIT NIGHTS

in aid of

## THE CANTON FLOOD FUND.

Special new programme arranged each night.

Seats \$2.00 and \$1.00

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price.

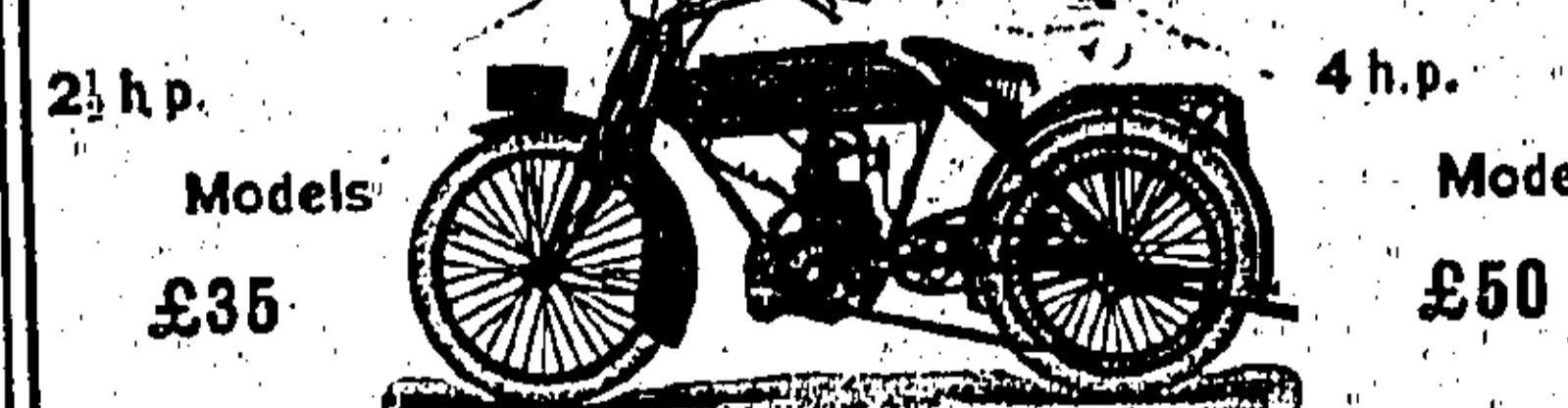
All proceeds to be devoted to the fund.

See Hand Bills.

## NOTICES.

Compare our prices with any others, then call at our  
Machinery Office and inspect the very latest Models of the

## Wonderful WOLF Motorcycles



2½ h.p.

Models

£35

Models

£50

Equipped with improved Two-speed Counter-shaft Gear.  
Kick Starter, Chain & Bell Drive, Pump & Tools.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Machinery Office,

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

BATHING  
EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

## ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.  
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.

With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE  
CATERERS.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

Don't forget after the Show  
upper, and Light Refreshments  
ALEXANDRA CAFE,  
Open Tl. Midnight.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 126, 1915

## BUTCHER MEAT

	Ja.	肉
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19	馬
Prime Cut	21	馬
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	10	馬
Roast—Shiu	18	馬
Breast—Ngau Lam	17	馬
Soup—Tong Yuk	15	馬
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20	馬
do.—Silom—Ngau Lau	30	馬
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24	馬
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10	馬
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50	馬
corned—Ham Ngau Li	60	馬
Head—Ngau Tau	set \$1.00	馬
Heart—Ngau Sun	lb. 14	馬
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20	馬
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11	馬
Kidneys—Ngau Yin	11	馬
Tail—Ngau Mei	18	馬
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13	馬
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6	馬
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00	馬
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	lb. 25	馬
" Leg—Young Pei	25	馬
" Shoulder—Young Shan	24	馬
" Saddle	27	馬
Pigs Chittings—Chu Chong	per set 24	豬
Brains—Chu No	lb. 13	豬
Fest—Chu Keuk	15	豬
Fry—Chu Chap	15	豬
Head—Chu Tau	18	豬
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11	豬
Kidney—Chu Yiu	lb. 28	豬
Liver—Chu Kon	28	豬
Fat or Lard—Chu Yeu	20	豬
Sheeps' Head & Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set 60	羊
Heart—Young Sam	each 8	羊
Kidneys—Young Yiu	12	羊
Liver—Young Kon	lb. 28	羊
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	22	猪
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngan Yau	20	猪
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	28	猪
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yiu	19	猪
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20	猪
Lard—Chu Yeu	20	猪

## POULTRY

	Oz.	生口
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35	仔
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34	仔
Ducks—Ap	32	仔
Doves—Pan Kau	18	仔
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20	蛋
" (fresh) —	36	蛋
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42	鴨
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30	鴨
Geese—Ngo	24	鴨
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28	鴿
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	25	鴿
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22	鷺
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60	火雞
" Hen—Na	45	火雞
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75	火雞
Quail—Om Chun	25	火雞
Partridges—Che Ku	65	火雞

## FISH

	Oz.	魚
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 18	鯉魚
Bream—Pin Yu	18	鯉魚
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15	鯉魚
Carp—Li Yu	20	鯉魚
Catfish—Chik Yu	12	鯉魚
Codfish—Mun Yu	14	鯉魚
Crabs—Hai	26	鯉魚
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	18	鯉魚
Dab—Shu Meng Yu	12	鯉魚
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13	鯉魚
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10	鯉魚
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13	

TYphoon Signals.

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises, Lat-chi-kok and F. O. Quarters, Ly-simoon.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

RED SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 200 miles away from the Colony.

BLACK SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 30 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

URGENT SIGNALS.

J. In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H. M. S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green, Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event or the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gat Rock, Aberdeen; Waglan, Sau Ki Wan; Stanley, Soi Kung; Cape Collinson, Sha Tau Kok; Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signals from the lighthouses.

U. W. JEFFRIES,  
Director.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.
Germany
Austria
Turkey
Japan
Serbia
Montenegro

NOTICE

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.  
"SYNOLEO" (RECD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).  
Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use.  
Absolutely dependable in its results.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

Alexandra Building. Tel. 763

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.	King Edward Hotel.
Anderson S E	Almond Mr R
Bunn Mr & Mrs D	Battison Mr & Mrs
Bain H Murray	Hector H
Beillics Mrs E R	Brown C W
Bouman G C	Joseph S M
Baring J H	Jones M T
Bridges H	Lauriston C
Cheetham H	Longfield S
D'Almada Castro	McMurray D
Mrs E	Marriott Dr & Mrs O
McAlmao Castro	Mehta B K
Mrs	Merwick J
Gibb J	McNicol L D
Gibb J	Naishbour W R
Gould Mr & Mrs J	Ormston J
Hale H	Owen A R
D'Orville R A	Poli D
Falconer Mr & Mrs P J	Duffy Miss M E
Gould Mr & Mrs J	Pitcher A J
Hibberd H E	Phillips Miss D
French Capt & Mrs French	Phillips Master D
Reyay Miss F	Reyay Miss F
Course A	Ramsey Mrs R A
Dutton Mr & Mrs	Ridderickson W
Edmon W T	Riggs Mr & Mrs H E
Eaton Mr & Mrs	Robson Mrs
Foy Mrs A	Soper C H
Fritz O	Stewart R
Hazell P K	Sylvester Mrs S
Hashimoto F R	Tanio H
Hoshina A	Tait Mr & Mrs A N
Hunter Mr & Mrs	Taylor F
Jackson Mr & Mrs	Threlfall Mrs
Joseph J	Tourtello Mrs E L
Kales T H	Tauda S
Keay W E	Underwood Mr &
Lambert Mrs	Mrs J H
Peak Hotel.	Peake Hotel.
Jones Lee	Jones Lee
Amory R St	Johns Mrs T J R
Anderson Mrs	Kadoori E
Arnott Mr	Kadoori E
Bacon Rev & Mrs	Beath Mr & Mrs
Bell Mr & Mrs	Beckford W H
Bell Mr & Mrs	Birchall Mr
Birchall Mr	Blackburn Mr & Mrs
Cartright H A	MacDonald Mr & Mrs
Campbell Mrs W M	MacDonald Mr & Mrs
Carey F W	MacDonald Mr & Mrs
Clare G	Moss Mr & Mrs D K
Coates Mr & Mrs	Oliverstone Mrs
Collins J	Perkins T L
Collin H	Prette Mrs
Crow A B	Pryce Major R E
Dorward E	Darling Col R E
Dunrich A	Falchine Major
Edney A Miss	Farrer Denman
LeDuc	Farrell D
Godart Miss	Faulkner Mr & Mrs
Grant J	Fulton Miss
James B	Fulton H H
Johnson W	Gibbs Miss
Johnson C	Gill Mr & Mrs E G
Kleyves A	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Lecu G W	Gibson Miss
Carrollton Hotel.	Gibson Miss
Barley Mr & Mrs	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Browne W	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Bryson Dr & Mrs P J	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Campbell J P	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Chopple Mr & Mrs	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Cropley L	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Cropley N C	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Cropley C C	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Davis Mr & Mrs	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Edwards Kev & Mrs	Gibson Mr & Mrs
A J T	Gibson Mr & Mrs
F. & Mrs G & child	Gibson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on Odesa and in the Crimea.	Kingsclere Hotel.
Oct. 30—Coi. Mavritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.	Fielder B E
Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.	Finlins Miss D
Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.	Forbes Mr & Mrs A
Nov. 4—German cruiser Yorck strikes mine in Jade Bay.	Forbes Mr & Mrs A
Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey.	Forbes Mr & Mrs A
Nov. 6—Dardanelles forts bombarded.	Fulder B E
Nov. 7—Tsingtao surrenders.	Hardiman A
Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.	Hicksgewaff
Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.	Locken W
Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.	Luyhrs J H van G
Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.	Nixon F C
Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.	Odell Mr & Mrs
Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by Germans.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Vistula.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sinks by German submarine.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Oct. 27—Russians reconquer Lodz and Radom.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Dec. 18—Russians enter Memel.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Dec. 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
March 24—British airmen sink German submarine.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Established A. D. 1880.	IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers. Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Stores. Keepers and Ship Chandlers. Nov. 12, 1914.
27, Hong Loong Street, (old Street No. 11) of Central Market) Telephone No. 511.	Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
Debtors, etc., etc.	Debtors, etc., etc.

NOTICES

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

6.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	2.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
6.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	12.15 M.	2.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
6.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	12.30 M.	2.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
6.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	12.45 M.	2.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
7.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
7.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	1.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
7.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	1.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
7.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	1.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
8.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	2.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
8.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	12.15 M.	2.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
8.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	12.30 M.	2.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
8.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	12.45 M.	2.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
9.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.

NIGHT CARS.

11.30 P.M. to 12.00 M.

12.00 M. to 12.30 A.M.

12.30 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

1.00 A.M. to 1.30 A.M.

1.30 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.

2.00 A.M. to 2.30 A.M.

2.30 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 3.30 A.M.

3.30 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.

4.00 A.M. to 4.30 A.M.

4.30 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

## Commercial.

**Annual Review.**  
In their annual review of the Tea trade Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson write:—A summary of the past year's figures reveals a total export of tea from all countries of production of 802 million lbs., compared with 754 million lbs. for the previous year.

Of this quantity, the United Kingdom received direct 403 million lbs. (allowing for losses in transit), against 359 million lbs., while 393 million lbs. against 395 million lbs. were distributed to other markets of the world. Omitting China Tea, the London market has dealt with 3,168,000 packages at public auction, and the average price realised for all tea thus disposed of was 9.80/- per lb. About 13,500 packages of China tea have been offered at public sale. The past twelve months have covered a period of much perplexity to all sections of the trade. The crisis in Europe, though having influenced no adverse effects towards the production or use of tea, has presented many abnormal and unexpected features. There has been no interference in the course of production in any centre; but notwithstanding the considerable increase in output, supply has been barely sufficient to meet the extra-ordinary demand which rapidly advancing prices have not so far checked, and the level of value now stands surprisingly high for such grades as constitute the bulk of production and consumption. The chief factors influencing this position are the free use of tea in this country and on the Continent, while the requirements of the Government, which at the moment amount to approximately two million lbs. a month, have also materially assisted the upward movement.

The Java crop, for the second year in succession, has been adversely affected by climatic influences; a protracted drought extending over a period of four months having seriously curtailed yield. The total output was 71-1/4 million lbs., against 65 million lbs. the previous year. It was estimated that a 10 to 12 per cent. increase would be secured, but the excess barely reached 9 per cent.; it was 51-1/4 per cent. last year and 22-1/2 per cent. the year before; 52-1/4 million lbs. of the crop were shipped direct to Europe against 46-1/2 million lbs. last year, the United Kingdom and Holland markets receiving 24 and 28-1/4 million lbs. respectively. A considerable quantity originally destined for Holland has however been diverted to this country. The quality of the crop has, on the whole, been of average standard. Importers have enjoyed an active and appreciative market, and in sympathy with other growths prices have reached an unprecedented high level; the average price for April was 11d. per lb. The prevailing abnormal conditions of the past year have made Java less extremely attractive to the trade. Trade between London and foreign markets totalled 21 million lbs., against 23 million lbs. last year. The total import was 312 million lbs., against 331 million lbs. Home consumption and exports were 281 million lbs., against 331 millions lbs. The stock on May 31 was 151 million lbs., against 112 million lbs. The following are comparative details of London sales:—June to May, 1911-15, 170,497 pckgs. sold at an average of 9.7d. per lb.; June to May, 1913-14, 205,263 pckgs. sold at an average of 8.49d. per lb. The quantity sold in the Batavia market was practically the same as last year, and amounted to 17 million lbs. Russia took about 14 million lbs. less, Australia 2 million lbs. more, and other minor markets about the same quantity. The island of Sumatra, now in course of development as a tea producer, and reported to be capable of producing heavy yields from mature plant, has followed up last year's introductory period by larger supplies, and the industry has received much encouragement from the abnormally high values of the past year. The tea has maintained a useful character, and have already secured a "goodwill" in the market. (Continued on page 10.)

**THE ALEXANDRA CAFE**  
Cannot be beaten if equalled.  
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery  
and Sweets with Wines & Liqueurs

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	14th May.	14th May.	Highest	Lowest	14th May.	14th May.	
<b>Banks.</b>													
H'kong & Sh'at Banking Corp.	\$820 b. £76/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	820	790	£2.3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/31 <sup>st</sup> equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14		
Marine Insurances.													
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	375 b.	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	375	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.		
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	"t.160 b.	10,000	£15	£3	145	May	133	Jan.	170	160	Interim of 12/- p.c. for 1914		
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ltd.	3930 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 <sup>1</sup>	April	700	Oct.	830	885	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914		
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	"t.240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 <sup>1</sup>	Jan.	240	225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914		
Fire Insurances.													
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	.....\$155 b.	20,000	\$00	20	160	July	140	Oct.	155	130	\$9 for 1913		
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	.....\$398 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	398	385	\$27 for 1913		
Shipping.													
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	.....turn of \$4.50 per s.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	51 <sup>4</sup>	Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	.....\$672 <sup>1</sup> b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 <sup>4</sup>	Nov.	69	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14		
Hongkong, G. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	.....20 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 <sup>4</sup>	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	.....151 <sup>1</sup> b.	60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	152	96	Final of 3% making 6% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913		
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	.....88/-	3,797,610	£1	all	166	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	89/6 x div.	82/-	Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914		
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	.....\$36 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	32	\$.150 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15		
Refineries.													
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	.....\$133 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96	Feb.	70	Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1912		
Lucon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	.....\$46 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27 <sup>1</sup>	\$3 for 1897		
Mining.													
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	.....30/- b.	1,000,000	£1	all	41	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	33/6	30/-	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)		
Rauh Australian Gold Min.	.....\$3.90 b.	200,000	£1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	3.90	3.60	1/2 for 1909		
T'rench Mines Ltd.	.....30/- b.	160,000	£1	all	39	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6	32/-	1/2 interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15		
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.													
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	.....\$79 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914		
H'kong & W'po D. Co., Ltd.	.....\$76 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	76	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914		
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	.....\$33 b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	53	49 cum div. Tls. 5 for 1913			
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	.....\$92 b.	36,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82 <sup>1</sup>	Dec.	93 <sup>1</sup>	80	Tls. 5 for 1914		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.													
Anglo French Lands.	.....\$94 b.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	—	—	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14		
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	.....\$116 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	(\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14)		
H'kong Land Investment Co.	.....\$111 sa. b.	50,000	\$100	all	117 <sup>1</sup>	July	98	Nov.	111	108	\$3 for year ending 30.6.15		
H'phrey Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	.....\$6.30 sa. b.	150,000	\$10	all	93 <sup>4</sup>	Jan.	7	Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914		
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	.....\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	to	45 <sup>1</sup>	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914		
Shanghai Lands.	.....\$104 sa.	78,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	Final of 6% p.c. making 12% p.c. for 1914		
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	.....\$72 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15		
H'kong Central Estates.	.....\$100 b.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	—	—	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14		
Cotton Mills.													
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	.....t.175 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	188	July	195	May	176	152	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14		
Hongkong Cotton Co.	.....\$735 b.	155,000	\$10	all	134	Mar.	7	June	7.40	7	50 cents 31/7/08		
Kung Yik.	.....\$4.60 b.	75,000	t. 10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	14.60	13 <sup>1</sup>	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14		
Laou Kung Mow.	.....\$74 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	130	Feb.	70	May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913		
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai.	.....t.102 <sup>1</sup> b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	102 <sup>1</sup>	66	{Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year endg 30/6/14		
Miscellaneous.													
China Pomeo Company, Ltd.	.....\$10 b.	10,000	\$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914		
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	.....\$44 b.	10,000	\$5	all	4.80	July	4	April	4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06		
Do. (Spec. shares).	.....\$50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	.....\$40 b.	155,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	81	80	70 cts. for year 1914		
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	.....\$34 b.	40,000	7 <sup>1</sup>	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	.....\$10 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6,90	Jan.	5	Dec.</					

## WAR'S PENALTY ON THE NERVES.

Americans of the Future Who Are Doomed to Horror-Bred Madness.

The following was written for The Chronicle by Waldemar Koenig, Managing Editor of the Scientific American.

Surely the struggle that is now taking Europe under has a meaning deeper than the official despatches reveal. Thick of Ypres and Neuve Chapelle, of Lombard and the River Sambre; then think of the defectives to be born in this country whose grandfathers lost their grip upon themselves in Northern France or Western Russia in 1915 and became hysterics or mental defectives. Then you will know how terrible is the price that we, too, must pay because war, in the opinion of Geneva's von Hindenburg, is a combat of nerves.

Ghastlier than the torn and bleeding forms that strew the battle-fields of Europe, ghastlier than the blinded eyes and the crushed breasts and the faces mutilated beyond all recognition are the shattered minds and nerves of men who have snipped barbed wire under the fire of machine guns and cowered in trenches while shrapnel burst overhead. The medical journals of England, France and Germany have already published preliminary accounts of mental derangements never seen in times of peace. Read them and you will agree with Von Hindenburg.

Imagine men pouring water into their boots to lesson the vibration of walking; imagine them screaming in agony at the mere rustling of newspaper; imagine the frightful convulsions of epileptics whose unsuspected mental instability has been revealed by battle; imagine the hallucinations and the ravings of wretches unstrung by weary waiting in muddy shelters and strapped to hospital cots—imagine all this and you have not imagined a tithe of the psychic terrors of war. No wonder that war is the mother of insanity.

The tentacles of this terror clutch not only the men in the field, but non-combatants as well. When Paris was besieged in the war of 1870-1871, a veritable epidemic of mental diseases seized people—something so new that the name "siege madness" had to be coined in order to describe it. Of ninety-two children born in Paris during that frightful period of anguish, when the very animals in the Zoological Gardens were slaughtered to provide food, sixty-four had mental and physical anomalies, and the remaining twenty-eight were feeble; twenty-one were imbeciles or idiots and eight were morally or emotionally insane. How awful will be the corresponding tale of the war! Verily, the seeds of madness have been sown in devastated Europe. Whole nations are unstrung. A generation at least will be required to restore the nervous equilibrium of the losers.

That the children of to-morrow must suffer for the shattered nerves of today follows as a matter of course. Statistics enough have been compiled to prove that insanity has increased alarmingly under peaceful industrial conditions—as much as 10% per cent., for example, in New York State alone, during the space of twenty years. What may be expected of the offspring of the men who

## Commercial.

(Continued from page 9.)

Teas under ten now approaches 8,000 acres, nearly all of which have been opened out on the East Coast from goal Assam seed. The season's offerings at public auction have totalled 4,698 packages, for which an average price of 10.23d. per lb. has been realized. Supplies from China have been very much heavier than for some years past, the closing of many Continental ports and the exceptional demand for low priced leaf having stimulated the use of China tea very considerably. Every available pound of tea is reported to have been shipped, and the Eastern centres of trade, passing from a paralysed state in August, gradually assumed exceptional activity, the markets rapidly advancing until the close of the season. The crop was of good average quality, but somewhat inferior to that of last year. Trade between London and foreign markets shows a large increase, the total being 15 million lbs., against 10½ million lbs. The Eastern exports of China tea, included in the accompanying statistics, are inclusive of some Brick tea, and the Formosan crop, which is under cultivation, via Singapore. Bombay Maru for Bombay via Singapore. Kausu for Port Courtbet. Penang for San Francisco via Shanghai. Brodmann for Nanking & Hankow. Soho Maru for Anping via Swatow. Chipping for Canton. Yingchow for Canton. Radnorshire for Vladivostock via Shanghai. Malta for Shanghai.

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little variation in size from that of recent years, and, as usual, was absorbed almost entirely by America. These types are only used to an infinitesimal extent in this country, and there is little trade demand for them. The prospective supply is stationary.

emerge from this war with minds and bodies impaired?

Herbert Spencer was one of the first to point out the truth, long since accepted by eugenists, that "the ability to maintain individual life and the ability to multiply vary inversely." In other words the intellectually and physically unfit reproduce faster than the desirable elements of a community. Veterans with wrecked intellects or ruined nerves will marry, recking not of the social consequences; the state will not hold them in check. Latent mental defects which might never have manifested themselves will blossom forth because the shock of war is to them what a hothouse is to a plant; they will weigh heavily upon the next generation. We, too, must bear the burden.

The tide of immigration which the United States may expect after the treaty of peace has been signed will carry with it much human wreckage, that should be diverted before it reaches these shores. In times of peace we take the precaution of testing the intellectual fitness of Europeans at each port of entry. Our instruments and methods are rather crude—so crude that they reveal only the more conspicuously unfit. What we will soon need is some system of appraising the hordes that will descend upon us from Southern Europe—some means which will enable us to determine whether the tenors of war have not so far undermined a racial stock that it may not be permitted to contaminate the healthy human protoplasm out of which real Americans are made.

## AN IDEAL DRINK FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

## WHITEWAY'S CYDER

## SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs such as Savoy, Claridges, Berkeley, Trocadero, Hyde Park and Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

## SOLE AGENTS

H. RUTTONJEE & SON  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to Italy and her Colonies through Egypt is resumed.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulha Radio Telegraph Station—  
INWARD OUTWARD.

1 1  
2 2  
3 3  
4 4

## MAILS DUE.

American, Colombo Maru, 5th Inst.  
Siberian, Liangchow, 6th Inst.  
Nagapatam, Amazone, 9th Inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Port Bayard—Per SUIKAI, 4th Inst.  
5 p.m.  
Hollow, and Haiphong—Per TAKSANG,  
4th Aug. 3 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Hollow, and Haiphong—Per HONG-  
KONG, 5th Inst. 11 a.m.  
Bangkok—Per SINGAPOREAN, 5th  
Inst. 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW, 5th Aug.  
3 p.m. (Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P.O.  
Tuesday, 10th Aug.)  
Amoy, Shanghai, & North China—Per  
TJKINI, 5th Aug. 4 p.m.

## FRIDAY, 6th August.

Pakhol & Haiphong—Per KAJFONG,  
6th Aug. 8 a.m.  
American Mail—Shanghai, N. China Japan via  
U. Kingdom via Canada—Per SEATTLE MARU, 6th August  
1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-  
MUN, 6th Aug. 1.30 p.m.  
Japan via Moji—Per ALDENHAM M, 6th  
Inst. 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th August.

French Mail—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Cey-  
lon, Adelais, Western Australia, Cey-  
lon, India, Aden, Egypt & Eu-  
rope—Per POLYNESIEN,  
7th August, noon.  
Philippines Is.—Per YUENSANG, 7th  
Inst. 2 p.m.  
Holle—Per SINGAN, 7th Inst. 3 p.m.  
(Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P.O.  
Tuesday, 11th Aug.)

## MONDAY 9th August.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania—  
via Port Darwin and New  
EASTERN, 9th Aug. 10 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 10th August.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—  
Per YASAKA M, 10th Aug.  
9 a.m.

Philippines Is.—TAMING, 10th Aug. 3 p.m.  
Formosa—via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, New  
Japan via Mail, Victoria, B.C., and  
Seattle, U. Kingdom via  
Canada—Per AWA M, 2nd  
Aug. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-  
TAN, 10th Aug. 1.30 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 12th Aug.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and  
London—Per MISHIMA M,  
12th Inst. 11 a.m.

## FRIDAY, 13th August.

Well-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per HEI-  
CHOW, 13th Aug. 3 p.m.

## SATURDAY, 14th Aug.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelais, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe.  
The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 15th instant, at 5 p.m.—Per MALTA, 14th Aug. Printed Matter and Sam-  
ples 10 a.m. Registration Kowloon R.O.  
9.30 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 25th August.

Philippines Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via  
Port Darwin, New Guinea via  
Tropicana, etc.—Per CHANG-  
CHIA, 25th Aug. 11 a.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br. ss. 641, Stewart, 4th Inst.  
Swatow, 3rd Inst. Gen.—D. L. &  
Co.

Yuenzang, Br. ss. 1,128, W. M. Meane y  
4th Inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. &  
Co.

Korea, Am. 5,631, A. W. Nelson, 4th Inst.  
Manila, 2nd Inst. Gen.—P. M.  
S. Co.

Hinsang, Br. ss. 1,885, A. G. Kennedy, 4th  
Inst.—Sandakan, 29th ult. Gen.—  
J. M. & Co.

Tjilin, Dut. ss. 6,000, Lap, 4th instant—  
Batavia, 24th ult. Gen.—J.C.J.L.

## DEPARTED.

## Aug. 3.

Taihun for Shanghai.

Kumgang for Calcutta via Singapore.

Bombay Maru for Bombay via Singapore.

Wingkang for Saigon.

Kausu for Port Courtbet.

Penal for San Francisco via Shanghai.

Brodmann for Nanking & Hankow.

Sojo Maru for Anping via Swatow.

Chipping for Canton.

Yingchow for Canton.

Radnorshire for Vladivostock via Shanghai.

Malta for Shanghai.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

4th August, a.m.

WINDS.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind.

W. stock 7 a.m. 30.89 88 1

Nemuro 6 a.m. 29.79 88 0

Hakodate 7 a.m. 29.77 88 1

Toko 7 a.m. 29.48 88 n.n. 1

Kochi 7 a.m. 29.54 88 n.n. 1

Nagasaki 7 a.m. 29.54 88 1

Kagoshima 7 a.m. 29.47 88 1

Kyushu 7 a.m. 29.51 88 1

Naha 7 a.m. 29.60 88 2

Lai-Tsime 7 a.m. 29.68 88 1

Bonin Is. 7 a.m. 29.73 88 1

Chofu 7 a.m. 29.65 88 1

Whalwei 7 a.m. 29.63 75 86 n.n. 1 b

Hankow 7 a.m. 29.65 79 86 1 b

Iuchang 7 a.m. 29.65 79 86 2

Changsha 7 a.m. 29.64 75 94 86 1 b

Gutshap 7 a.m. 29.63 76 86 1 b

Sharp P. 7 a.m. 29.63 81 91 86 1 b

Amoy 7 a.m. 29.58 83 87 86 1 b

Swatow 7 a.m. 29.63 81 86 86 1 b

Taihoku 7 a.m. 29.63 81 84 86 2 b

Taihun 7 a.m. 29.65 79 86 86 2 b

Tainan 7 a.m. 29.65 79 86 86 2 b

Koohun 7 a.m. 29.65 79 86 86 2 b

P'dores 7 a.m. 29.62 81 86 86 4 b

Canton 7 a.m. 29.60 85 96 86 20

H'kong 7 a.m. 29.60 85 97 86 20

Gay Rock 7 a.m. 29.60 85 97 86 40

Macao 7 a.m. 29.61 79 95 86 20

Wuchow 7 a.m. 29.61 79 95 86 20

Pakhol 7 a.m. 29.62 79 92 86 100

Phuilen 7 a.m. 29.42 79 92 n.n. 100

Tourane 7 a.m. 29.53 84 96 86 40

C. S. J. 7 a.m. 29.71 75 96 86 50

Aparri 7 a.m. 29.65 77 90 86 40

Dagupan 7 a.m. 29.68 79 96 86 20

Manila 7 a.m. 29.72 77 100 86 20

Legazpi 7 a.m. 29.71 81 87 86 2 b

Tacloban 7 a.m. 29.74 81 92 86 20